

6.2.2 Net Internal Demand, Capacity Resources, and Capacity Margins in the Contiguous United States (GW)

	<u>Net Internal Demand (1)</u>	<u>Capacity Resources (2)</u>	<u>Capacity Margin (3)</u>
1995	589.9	727.5	18.90%
1996	602.4	730.4	17.50%
1997	618.4	737.9	16.20%
1998	638.1	744.7	14.30%
1999	653.9	765.7	14.60%
2000	680.9	808.1	15.70%
2001	674.8	789.0	14.50%
2002	696.4	833.4	16.40%
2003	696.8	856.1	18.60%
2004	692.9	875.9	20.90%
2005	746.5	882.1	15.40%
2006	776.5	891.2	12.90%
2007	766.8	914.4	16.10%
2008	744.2	909.5	18.20%
2009	713.1	916.4	22.20%

Note(s): 1) Net internal demand represents the system demand that is planned for by the electric power industry's reliability authority and is equal to total internal demand less direct control load management and interruptible demand. Direct control load management: Customer demand that can be interrupted at the time of the seasonal peak by direct control of the system operator by interrupting power supply to individual appliances or equipment on customer premises. This type of control usually reduces the demand of residential customers. Interruptible demand: Customer demand that can be interrupted (through contractual agreement) during peak loads by direct control of the system operator or by the customer at direct request of the system operator. This type of control usually reduces the demand of large-volume commercial and industrial customers. 2) Capacity Resources: Utility- and IPP-owned generating capacity that is existing or in various stages of planning or construction, less inoperable capacity, plus planned capacity purchases from other resources, less planned capacity sales. 3) Capacity Margin is the amount of unused available capability of an electric power system at peak load as a percentage of capacity resources.

Source(s): EIA, Electric Power Annual 2006, Oct. 2007, Table 3.2, p. 34 for 1995-1997; and EIA, Electric Power Annual 2009, Nov. 2010, Table 4.2, p. 41 for 1998-

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